

PLANS FOR WIRELESS

Merchants and the Sugar Men May Move.

GUARANTEE FOR PAYING BUSINESS

Proposal That Users Shall Promise Sufficient Traffic to Pay Expenses.

If the merchants and sugar factors of the city are sufficiently interested in wireless telegraphy to make a guarantee covering the estimated cost of operation of the system, and the creditors of the corporation are willing to hold off for a time in their legal efforts to enforce their claims, the Marconi system will be again operated. The stockholders of the company have decided to make one more effort to send messages through space, and they are meeting with some success.

At the meeting held yesterday afternoon in the directors' room of Castle & Cooke, although there was a minority of the stock represented and adjournment was taken until Thursday of next week, the various methods for the rejuvenation of the system were discussed at some length. The Treasurer of the company read a statement of the balance sheet of the company, which showed that there is only \$14,000 owing in sundry bills, and most of the creditors for the amounts on the list have signified their intention to permit any arrangement which will allow the company to resume its workings.

It was reported to the stockholders that a member of a sugar firm has offered to circulate an agreement, to guarantee a certain sum to the company, among the merchants and agents of the city, and that he thought by this method something like \$700 a month could be secured in guarantees. It was understood that this was to be paid for service, and any excess messages were to be charged at the same rates. There was a further agreement that the creditors were to be persuaded that the only way that they could hope for a speedy payment was to permit the company to operate for a year at least, so that the subscribers to the fund might be assured that they would have a service in return for their money, and not be placed in the position of making a guarantee only to find that the system was to be closed down as soon as some creditor wanted to collect a small bill.

The officers of the company made up a statement of the expenses of carrying on the business of the concern and the indebtedness, and a draft of the agreement which would serve to give them the necessary assurance that they might go ahead and put the system in use, both of which are to be placed in the hands of the business men who have taken an interest in the rejuvenation of the service, and which is to be circulated among the various firms during the coming week. It is estimated that it will take above \$500 a month to do anything with the service, and to make it what it should be will of course make the cost greater than that amount.

One of the most important pieces of business done was the expression of belief, on the part of several of the directors present, that the cost of messages should be halved. The guarantee was drawn with the statement in it that the rate should be \$1 a message of ten words, address and signature counted, while the cost per word additional was to be ten cents. This, it is thought, will popularize the service, and will make it much more likely to be the success that its promoters and stockholders still think it will be, with the new instruments and appliances.

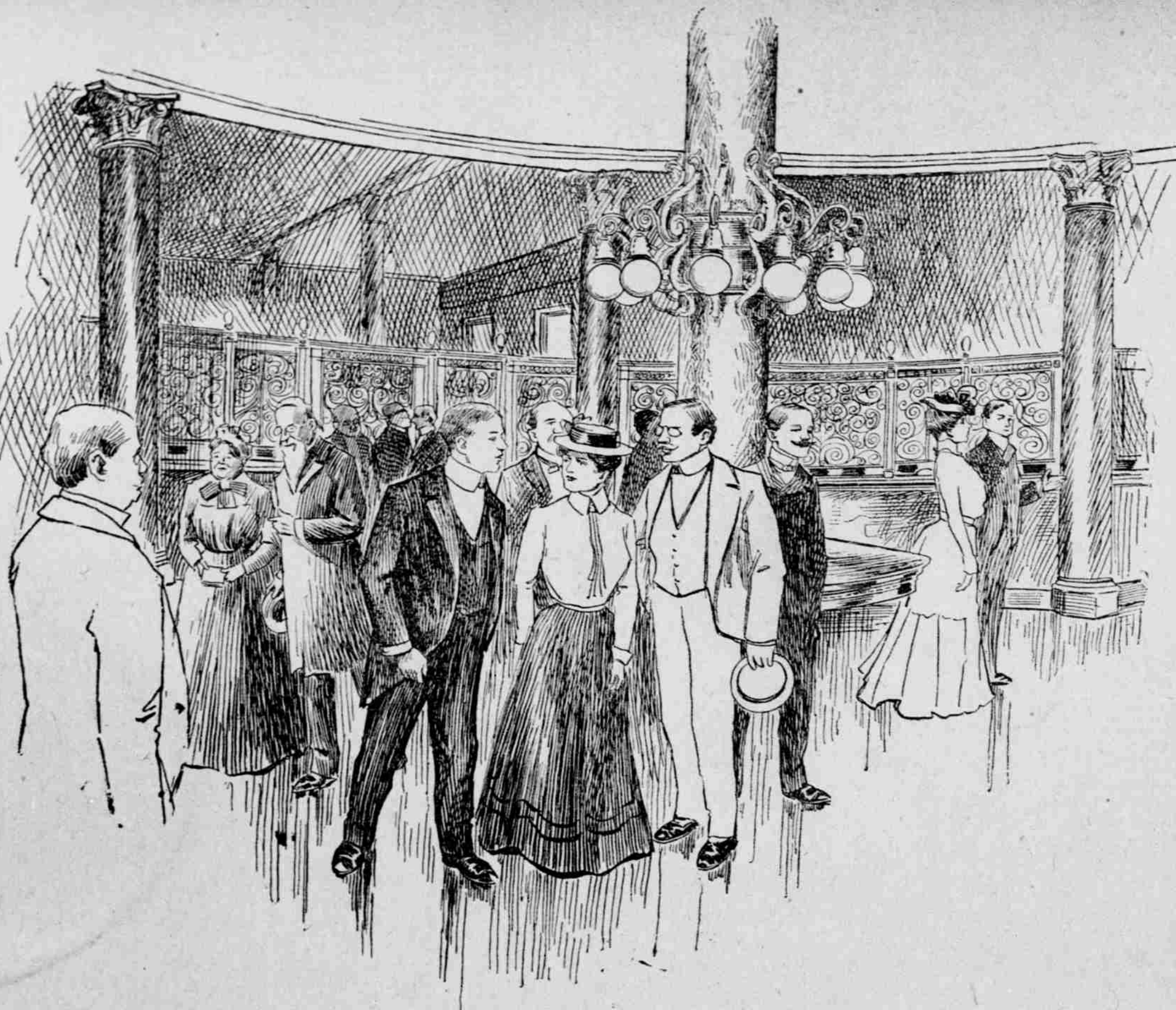
Japan Wants to Make Her Sugar.

The Japan Mail, under the heading of "Sugar Duty Rebate Bill," has the following:

The above bill is still under consideration in the House of Peers, but its fate still remains uncertain. The Departments of Finance and of Agriculture and Commerce are strongly opposed to the measure, and the authorities will spare no pains to secure its rejection in the Upper House. The government, in protesting against the refund of the import duty, is principally actuated by its desire to encourage the production of unrefined sugar in this country with a view to becoming in future independent of the foreign article. At present Japan is annually importing sugar to the amount of thirty million yen, it is said, and the government intends therefore to introduce various improvements in the sugar business if successful in acquiring tariff autonomy on the next occasion of treaty revision, and is also determined to encourage the production of unrefined sugar in this country. The government considers it most ill-advised to confer such extensive benefits as the bill undoubtedly will on refining companies, only at the expense of a large number of producers in Formosa, as well as elsewhere in Japan.

Mr. Schneider to Leave.

Mr. P. F. Schneider, for a number of years resident agent for the Risdon Iron Works, leaves shortly for the coast, to resume his old position in San Francisco with the home office. Mr. E. P. Jones, for a long number of years connected with the San Francisco works of the Risdon Iron Works, leaves on the Ventura and will succeed Mr. Schneider.



RECEPTION AT THE NEW HACKFELD BUILDING.



J. F. HACKFELD.

HACKFELD BUILDING IS FORMALLY OPENED

(Continued from Page 1.)

giving an effect of vastness by reason of high ceilings and light from every side.

Members of the firm, including Vice Presidents Hackfeld and Isenberg, were constantly moving about with friends and receiving the congratulations of their business associates. Architect Traphagen, too, was cordially complimented by a host of visitors. During the evening a quintette club was seated in the main Fort street hall and refreshments were served, the occasion having been made a ladies' reception by special invitation.

As indicative of the care with which the entire structure has been planned and carried to completion, there is a small room, cut off by the circling walls of the lobby and lying at one side of the bowed corner of the structure, which has been fitted as a waiting room. There is a conventional design in the floor, but the ceiling has been finished in a frescoed scroll work enriched with roses, as delicate a piece of painting as has been executed in any building, public or private, in the country.

Among the most attractive rooms in the building are the apartments of the German Consulate, and the stockholders' room, which has been set aside by Mr. Hackfeld for the future home of the Chamber of Commerce. The consulate occupies two rooms in the extreme end of the Queen street wing. The private office is lofty of ceiling and fitted in antique oak, as is the reception room, the ceilings being frescoed. The walls are adorned with portraits of Captain Henry Hackfeld, the founder of the house; Mr. Paul Isenberg, and a group of the employees, those of the main reception room being hung with portraits of the German Emperor, Emperor Frederick, Prince Bismarck, and a group showing Emperor William I. Von Moltke and the Crown Prince, with attendants. The reception room will be used as the directors' room, as the private offices which occupy the rear portion of the main room

are in close proximity. In the Chamber of Commerce room, which is in the Fort street side of the building, on the second floor, immediately in front of the elevator and stairway, the wainscoting is of antique quarter sawed oak, and the table and chairs are of the same, all being in perfect keeping.

The building in reality is divided into three sections, the walls between them being absolutely fireproof, and there being fireproof shutters which may be lowered in a moment. The Queen street wing is devoted entirely to the general offices in the street floor, and all the remainder of the building is given over to the mercantile business of the firm. The central section of the building, with its entrance on Fort street, is occupied on the ground floor by the offices of the wholesale department. The entrance is of mahogany, as is that at the corner, the vestibule being decorated with the entwined American, Hawaiian and German flags on one side, and on the other the flags of the navigation lines which are represented by the house. In the mosaic are the initials of the house in script. There are two sample rooms on either side of the elevator, and the shipping room, which form the makai wing, it being divided by fire walls from the central section.

The upper stories are in large rooms for the display of lighter merchandise, there being on each floor offices for the chiefs of division, and the fire wall sections being carried through to the top, similarly divided. From the basement the wings are so arranged that the light is of the very best, the rooms receiving the sunshine from two sides in every case. The basement, which extends beneath the entire structure, is in the extreme end of each of the two wings are freight elevators, which, with iron stairways, run up to the top of the house, being enclosed in walls which put it out of the question that they may become means of spreading a fire.

One feature of the main office is the equipment of vaults. There is a burglar proof vault in the cashier's section, the only one in Honolulu, it being

equipped with time lock and massive machinery to handle the doors. At the rear of the office are three vaults, there being two decks of them, which will afford storage for records. Underneath these in the basement is a fireproof vault for storage purposes. All the vaults are Diebold's, furnished by Pearson & Potter.

The entire building, as well as the four docks and warehouses and the stables of the firm, are connected by the Clark system of automatic telephones. There are 20 connections at the present time, but the system is such that it is capable of expansion to 74 phones at any time. This system operates itself, so that any official of the company may by simply turning the dial and pushing a button, find himself in connection with any other phone of the entire system. There is no operator required, and the working is instantaneous, which has commended it. The system was installed by Guy Owens.

It is the intention of the officers of the company to move into the new quarters today, so that business may be done in the new offices by Monday at the latest. It will require more time

to remove the stock and this may take several days yet. Meantime the work of fitting will go on, among the additions being the arreading of a portion of the court which is bitumenized, so as to give safety to goods being handled.

The firm of H. Hackfeld & Company, Limited, was founded in 1849 by Capt. Henry Hackfeld, who, having made a voyage here, was impressed with the possibilities and came again with stocks of goods and settled. The present officers are: Paul Isenberg, president; J. F. Hackfeld, first vice president; H. A. Isenberg, second vice president. Directors—F. Klapp, J. F. Hamburg, W. Pfotenhauser, George Rodiek, Treasurer. H. Schultze, secretary. F. W. Klebahn, auditor, W. Pfotenhauser, Mr. Hackfeld is the German Consul, Mr. H. A. Isenberg being the vice consul. The latter, owing to the absence during much of the time, of the other heads, is the practical manager of the great house.

Daily Advertiser, delivered by carrier to any part of the city for 75 cents a month.

HONOLULU FAVORITES

J. Clarence Harvey and Manager Hallam.

A New York paper, the Sunday Telegraph, has the following:

After a tour around the world, J. Clarence Harvey appeared on Broadway yesterday for the first time in 12 months and joyously made known the fact that he was enjoying the luxury of a weekly salary without performing any labor in return. This condition is the result of a dispute and litigation which arose between Managers Hallam and J. C. Williamson in far off Australia.

Harvey is one of the wanderers who, about a year ago, started to encircle the globe with a repertoire opera company under Hallam's management. Two men from Honolulu financed the project. Hallam was willing to act as manager, and Harvey, Josephine Stanton, Arthur Pell and Gertrude Noremberg and about 50 others were willing to take the chance of some day again seeing Broadway.

TROUBLE IN HONOLULU.

According to Harvey's recital, his troubles began in Honolulu. For some reason, which is not clearly explained, he asserts that difficulties between himself and Miss Stanton, the prima donna, arose, and he began to long for the metropolis. The grievance was patched up in some way and when the company went to New Zealand both Harvey and Miss Stanton were with it.

In New Zealand troubles broke out afresh, and Harvey expressed a willingness to resign. According to his story, he did send in a two weeks' notice, which the management would not accept, as comedians are not plentiful in New Zealand since the departure of Robert Fitzsimmons.

Despite Hallam's protests, Harvey and his wife, Ethel Harvey, also a member of the company, sailed for Sydney, Australia. A company, under the management of J. C. Williamson, who is well known among local managers, was producing "Florodora" at Her Majesty's Theatre in that city and Harvey was engaged to play the role of Cyrus Giffain.

His contract was for two years at a comfortable salary, but after an engagement of a week Hallam appeared on the scene armed with an injunction. After a rather lively tilt in the court Harvey was restrained from further appearing under the Williamson management. A second effort was made to furnish employment for Harvey, but Hallam is said to have interfered and a second time the courts—perhaps mindful of the public—restrained him.

NOW AWAITING INSTRUCTIONS. All this happened last July. Harvey's contract called for a certain salary when he worked, and a stipulated sum when he was idle. He did not, Harvey remained in Australia for several months, drawing a salary regularly, but at last concluded that he would come to America pending the conclusion of Hallam's visit in that territory. Williamson consented to this and Harvey asserts that a check for his salary has reached him regularly each week. Meanwhile he considers himself under Williamson's orders and is merely awaiting further instructions.

AMERICAN
GOODS
FOR
GOOD
AMERICANS

AMERICAN
MADE
FOR
AMERICAN
TRADE

The Looms of New England have come to be today the wonder of the world. Yankee skill and ingenuity is able to duplicate the finest productions of England and France, and at from one-third to one-half the cost. How can they do it? How can they produce a fine, even, slightly fabric embellished with the daintiest of color printings for so nominal a sum? Give it up. The goods are here to amaze both you and us. Adequate description is utterly impossible, but the following hints may serve;

Dainty Swisses.—Perfect reproductions of the European originals—you could not tell the difference, nor could we. The weave and the color effects are worthy of goods costing several times the price.

Dimities.—There are many, many new patterns in this ever popular fabric. The styles are French but the product is entirely American.

Batistes.—Than these no cloth or color stand the laundry better. The French product sells at 30c a yard. These patterns made at the mills of Lowell, Mass., we guarantee to be as solid in colors, as lasting and as pretty, at exactly half the price of the foreign materials. Pereaes, No need to say that where a strong

And there are white goods and printed goods and goods dyed in the yarn, in fact no such assemblage of wash goods beauty has ever been gathered here before. Come and see it.

15 cts.

Whitney & Marsh, Ltd.